

The Pocahontas Times.

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THE WHITE PLAGUE

Governor Dawson has received the following letter from Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee, and author of "Consumption a Curable and Preventable Disease":

To His Excellency,
W. M. O. Dawson,
Governor of West Virginia
DEAR GOVERNOR:—The International Congress on Tuberculosis will be held in United States this year. As the most extraordinary event of our day it merits your attention and warrants my writing you this letter.

The international Congress on Tuberculosis was organized in Paris in 1898. It met in Naples in 1899, in Berlin in 1900, in London in 1901 and again Paris in 1905. It is the logical outgrowth of the new knowledge of tuberculosis and represents the International embodiment of the crusade against tuberculosis. It comes to the United States this year at the invitation of the National Association for the Study of Prevention of Tuberculosis extended at the meeting in Paris with the private endorsement of President Roosevelt. This will be the second meeting in an English speaking country.

What other countries have gained by sessions of this Congress can be read out of the development of the crusade against tuberculosis in those countries in which it has been held. France had the first Congress in 1898 and with that Congress began to organize its force in battle against tuberculosis.

By 1905 when it again secured the Congress it was one of the best organized countries in the world. Germany secured the Congress in 1900. In 1901 at the Congress in London Professor von Leyden in the name of Germany said "Since the Congress in Berlin we have not been idle in Germany. We have made many advances in this question of humanity and health. In the year 1899 we had twenty-two sanatoria, in 1900 it was twenty-nine, but in this year it is fifty-nine. This year we expect nineteen more." King Edward appreciated what the Congress would mean to his people when, unable to preside as he had expected to do at the opening of the Congress he telegraphed "Very hearty welcome from me to the eminent men belonging to almost every nation who have assembled today."

and express to them my earnest hope that the valuable information which they will give to the world will assist in mitigating the dire disease which has blighted the the most distinguished physicians for so long." President Luydet in opening the Congress in Paris in 1905 expressed his view of the Congress when he said "Of all the duties which have fallen to me the most pleasant is that which I now discharge and I first wish to thank the sovereigns, chiefs of State, government and noble societies which have sent delegates here. By hearkening to the appeal of France they have given the best evidence of the civilized world's preoccupation at the present day with the things which have to do with public health, the real power of nations."

Every Congress which has been held has been very much larger, more instructive and more useful than the preceding one. The whole world with the accumulated enthusiasm of ten years, accumulated since 1898, is striving to make the Congress to be held in Washington a memorable event in man's struggle for the betterment of mankind. England, Germany, France, Austria, Spain, Italy Russia in fact every country

in Europe, Asia and the Americas and even Africa has appointed committees of foremost citizens to participate in making this Congress a success. These committees are preparing exhibits of the work done in their respective countries and all bringing to the Congress their best thoughts, newest ideas and most successful accomplishments.

The Congress will convene in Washington from September 21st to October 10th inclusive. During these three weeks there will be an exhibit in Washington of everything that the world has to show in the warfare against tuberculosis. Tuberculosis in all its forms and in all it has done to injure mankind will be shown; and side by side with this arch-enemy of mankind and its ravages will be shown the weapons available against it and man's achievement so far in fighting it. There will be daily demonstrations by talented men from all parts of the world to bring the lessons of the exhibition home to our people in full force. Excursions will be arranged for from all parts of our country to carry people to see this exhibition.

There will be days for labor unions, fraternal societies, for teachers and for school children. The week from September 28th to October 3rd inclusive, will be devoted to scientific discussions as well as exhibits. They will be daily sessions of seven sections before which the subject of tuberculosis will be discussed from every possible point of view by the experts of the world. These sessions will be attended by official delegates and by private visitors, numbering probably from four to five thousand people.

In 1907 the labor and knowledge of the American farmers was rewarded with products the sum of whose value is \$7, 412, 000, 000. This was ten percent greater than in 1906 and fifty-seven per cent. greater than the total value of 1899.

In 1902 the National Association appointed a Committee to take charge of this Congress with full power to act. This Committee raised a fund mainly in five thousand and one thousand dollar subscriptions and opened an office in Washington to organize the Congress. Much has been accomplished. In fact just now the outlook of success is so good that we are much concerned about finding a place big enough in Washington to house the Congress. We have been unable to find a building large enough outside of those owned by the United States Government and we have appealed to the United States Congress to give us the use of the Capitol and the new Congressional office building, one or the other or both. The matter is now under consideration and we hope for favorable action. In London the Congress was housed at St. James Hall and in France in the Grand Palais. If the United States Congress comes to our aid we will house the Congress as creditably as any country in the world so far. The United States Government has already manifested its deep interest in Congress by an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for participation of various departments in the exhibit.

My object in writing you this long letter is to acquaint you with what is going on in this matter in order that you may bring your own State into line in this great work, making sure of hearty cooperation, not only by the officials of state government, but by your representatives in Congress as well. Never in the history of our country have we had so great an opportunity to do good for our selves and for others

as we have on this occasion. We have invited the world to join us and help us in our warfare against a common enemy which costs us nearly two hundred thousand lives a year. We will have brought to our door the best knowledge and most approved methods which the world can give and we should strive to give our people the full benefit of it.

Very truly yours,
Lawrence F. Flick
The headquarters of the Congress are located at 714 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., Dr. John S. Fulton, Secretary General, where inquiries for information may be addressed.

THE CYCLONE

In moderate usage the cyclone is a vast atmospheric eddy about the center of light air indicated by a low barometer. The heavier air rushing in toward the center from all sides producing the same sort of eddy that follows the removal of a stopper from a wash bowl. The cyclone is usually from a thousand to fifteen hundred miles in diameter. The winds it causes vary from a gentle breeze to a gale. Their violence depends on the difference in air pressure in the center from that about the circumference.

Into its swirling vortex are sucked moisture laden currents from the Gulf of Mexico, so that a passage of a cyclone gives southern winds and under proper conditions rain.

The tornado is one of the comparatively rare incidents in the history of a cyclone when a set of peculiar conditions are satisfied. It is a mass of air from 100 to 1,000 feet in diameter revolving at terrific speed. Usually it travels only a few miles before it disappears.

This freak of nature occurs ordinarily only in the spring or early in summer when the earth and the stratum of the air immediately above it are heating rapidly. The upper air is still intensely cold from the effect of winter. Warm air expands and so becomes light and tends to rise. Cold air contracts, is heavy and ordinarily the different strata of air come mingle gently with no disturbance. But sometimes the great eddy of the cyclone brings masses of cold air from its western side upon the hot surface winds of the Southern quarter. Then there is trouble.

The hot, rarefied air, surrounded by a heavy cold envelope shoot upward. The heavy air rushing in toward the semi-vacuum in the center. Once more the effect of a washbowl with the stopper out.

As the water nears the center of the bowl circles with increasing rapidity so the air particles move with accelerated speed near the center of the tornado so that the energy developed sweeps away houses and up roots trees. The velocity of the air close to the center is known at times to equal that of a modern rifle bullet.

The hurricane is an enlarged tornado. Its diameter is usually from 100 to 500 miles and the whirl is correspondingly less violent than the tornado's. The storm that devastated Galveston in September, 1900, was a hurricane. It was first observed September 1 off Porto Rico. Three days later its center had reached Cuba. September 6 it was at Key West, the next day southeast of New Orleans and September 8 at Galveston. It curved then to the north through Oklahoma City and then traveled northeast by way of Des Moines, Milwaukee, and Lake Ontario. The weather bureau's storm warnings were of enormous value to ship owners.

Adam Baxter caught a two pound trout in Elk River last week.

STORAGE RESERVOIRS,

To Prevent Floods And Aid Navigation

A plan has been proposed to stop forever the costly spring floods at Pittsburgh and other places along the rivers which drain the Appalachian Mountains. These annual devastations are so certain in their recurrence that they have come to be considered almost inevitable. All the efforts of the Government with dams, retaining walls, and other engineering works have proved inadequate to control the streams when they have been swollen with the melting-water snows. On the other hand, the Government projects have proved unavailing to maintain these same rivers at a depth great enough to permit unimpeded navigation later on in the year, when the flood waters have spent themselves. This latter trouble possibly causes a greater financial loss to the South than the floods, but as it is not concentrated into a brief spectacular outbreak, less is heard of it through the newspapers. It was, indeed, the problem of navigation that gave rise to the present scheme.

It is now proposed to go to the seat of the evil—to the headwaters of the rivers—and apply there to remedies: First, the maintenance of a forest cover which will keep the ground porous so that it will not shed all the water from its surface at once but will soak it up and release it gradually; second, to establish storage reservoirs at strategic points which will retain surplus flow when it is not useful but only does damage by being allowed to run free, and will pay it out, little by little, later on, when it is sorely needed.

The United States has spent \$30,000,000 to improve navigation on the rivers which have their upland sources in the Southern Appalachians and work already undertaken will cost at least \$52,000,000 before it is finished. This does not include the Ohio proper, which is largely supplied with water from these sources, on which more than \$3,000,000 has been spent. Despite this outlay navigation is so precarious on many of these rivers, especially in the upper stretches, during several months every year that steam boat lines have to suspend operations and many companies have abandoned the field because with the light-draft vessels they are forced to use they can not compete with railroads, although steamboat transportation is normally much cheaper than railroad rates. The Government has striven for a 4-foot depth or even, in some places, for a 3-foot stage and been unable to maintain it throughout the year.

Experts from the Geological Survey, with the storage reservoir scheme in mind, last year made a careful study of the rivers which flow from both sides of this vast watershed, located reservoir sites, computed the amount of water they would hold, the heights of the necessary dams, and the periods during which the rivers could be maintained at various depths above their low-water levels during the dry seasons. The results of this study are published under the title "The Relation of the Southern Appalachian Mountains to Inland Water Navigation," as Circular 143 of the Forest Service, and can be obtained free by writing to the Forester at Washington.

The initial cost of these reservoirs would be greater than the works under the present system, but the authors of the circular say that the storage reservoirs would give the relief, both in regard to navigation and to floods, which the present projects fail to supply and they point out that they relief so

gained would be permanent whereas under the system now in operation there is a continuous expense in maintaining the channels which become clogged with sand and silt washed down by the spring floods, especially from the unfenced areas around some of the rivers.

In the long run the storage reservoir method would be cheaper as well as more effective, for, as one of the sponsors of the plan says, it is better business to add to the tops of the rivers and get what you want than to keep digging out the bottoms in an attempt to get a river deep enough to float a boat in.

Virginia Debt.

We publish elsewhere the decree of reference in the Virginia debt suit. It makes a body shiver to think what may be done to us when the supreme court of the United States gets that report showing our area and population and other things which Virginia claims should be the basis of the settlement. It is plain that the court has not decided yet to even hold Virginia down to provisions of the Whelpling ordinance, to wit: to charge West Virginia with the expenses of government and credit her with the taxes collected within her territory. The reference is broad and includes every theory of the case. It seems to indicate a purpose to get all the facts and then decide the case upon the theory which the court may determine to be right. West Virginia may have a judgment rendered against her which will tax the wise heads of the state to provide for. Well, everything else has been taxed, anyhow.

The Fort Springs Democrats have endorsed Andrew Price for Congress, and it is likely Greenbrier county will be solid for him. Kanawha and Pocahontas are unanimously for him, and it seems a foregone conclusion that he will be the nominee. We have been raking our memory to find some objections, but can for the life of us recollect anything to his disadvantage. In fact we could say lots of good things, but people might think we were kidding if we praised a democrat.—W. Va. News.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of March, 1908, at a general meeting of all the stockholders of the Home Hotel Company, it was resolved that the said corporation discontinue its business and effect a voluntary dissolution of itself as a corporation, and that a notice of this resolution be immediately published in the Pocahontas Times, a newspaper of general circulation published near the principal office and place of business of the said corporation, once in each week for four (4) consecutive weeks as provided for in Section 56 of Chap. 53 of the Code of the State of West Virginia.

Tails the 26th day of March, 1908.
JNO. L. HUGHES, President
JOHN ALEXANDER, Secretary.
4 Wks.

NOTICE TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS

To Josephine Glover:
Take notice, That on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1908 between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., at the law office of H. S. Rucker in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, I will take the depositions of Charles Morris and others, to be read as evidence in my behalf, in a certain suit in chancery now pending in the circuit court of the county of Pocahontas, state of West Virginia, in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant.

If from any cause the taking of said depositions shall not be commenced or completed on the day aforesaid, the same shall be continued from day to day or from time to time, at the same place and between the same hours until the same shall be completed.

CHARLES GLOVER,
By Counsel

H. S. Rucker, Atty.
State of West Virginia
Pocahontas county, to-wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of Pocahontas county on the first Monday in April, 1908.

Moore & Lawton
vs In chancery
W. S. Taylor.

The object of this suit is to attach the real estate of the said W. S. Taylor within the jurisdiction of this court sufficient to pay the sum of \$570.09 with interest and the costs of this suit.

This day came the plaintiffs by attorneys and on their motion and it appearing by affidavit filed that the defendant W. S. Taylor is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that he do appear within one month after the date of the first publication hereof and do as necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

Teste:
J. G. TILTON, Clerk.
C. W. Maxwell, Price, Osenton & McPeake, Sols.

State of West Virginia
Pocahontas County, to wit:

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County on the first Monday in May, 1908.

Hosterman Lumber Company a corporation
Plaintiff

vs.
T. B. Motz T. G. Hosterman and K. H. Stover
Defendants.

The object of this suit is to enforce specific performance of a contract to convey to the plaintiff 1300 acres of land situated at Hosterman in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, and for general relief.

This day came the plaintiff by attorney and on his motion and it appearing by affidavit filed that the defendant T. B. Motz is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that he do appear within one month after the date of the first publication hereof and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

Teste:
J. G. TILTON, Clerk.
Price, Osenton & McPeake, Sols:

For Sale.

Thoroughbred Scotch Collie pups and white Wyandotte chickens. M. O. Smith, Mulpoint.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Pursuant to authority vested in the undersigned as trustee by a deed of trust executed by Mettie Ratliff and W. B. Ratliff her husband, of record in the office of the clerk of the county Clerk of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in trust deed book No. 4 at page 411, dated on the 30th day of May, 1907, to secure the payment of a certain note of \$1500 with interest, and default having been made in the payment thereof, I will proceed to sell by way of public auction to the highest bidder, at 1 o'clock p. m. on the

2nd day of June, 1908,
at the front door of the court house of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, the following described property, to-wit:

That certain lot or parcel of land in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia known as lot 11, in block 54 of the proper plat of said town of Marlinton. Said lot has upon it a large and commodious dwelling house and will make a comfortable home. Terms of Sale: Cash.

CALVIN W. PRICE, Trustee

Notice of Sale

Pursuant to a decree entered in the Chancery Cause of W. J. Yeager, administrator, against John T. McGraw entered on the 1st day of April, 1907, the undersigned Special Commissioner will on Tuesday the 2nd day of June, 1908, at the front door of the Court House of Pocahontas county, at public auction, sell to the highest bidder a tract of 112 1/2 acres of land situated on the East Prong of Greenbrier river at Travelers Rest adjoining the village of Bartow, a good portion thereof is river bottom and is situated near churches and schools and is a very valuable tract of land.

Terms of sale: Cash,
L. M. McClintic,
Special Commissioner.

I, J. G. Tilton, Clerk of the Circuit Court do certify that L. M. McClintic, Special Commissioner above named has given bond as required by law.

J. G. TILTON, Clerk

State of West Virginia
County of Pocahontas, to wit:

At Rules held in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court on the 1st Monday in May, 1908. A. D. Williams and E. H. Williams, partners under the firm name of William Brothers
Plaintiffs

vs.
L. C. Levie, C. Weir, Henry Sanford and Charles Steele,
Trustee doing business as Adams Express Company, an unincorporated association
Defendants.

Trespass on the case in Assumpsit
Damages \$1200.00

The object of this suit is to recover damages for delay in transporting a surveying outfit from Marlinton, West Virginia to Dickens, West Virginia, by reason of which a surveying corps was delayed and kept from work under contract.

And it appearing that the defendant is a common carrier (not incorporated) and that service has been executed against an Agent of said Company in said County, on motion of the plaintiffs, it is ordered that the defendants L. C. Levie, C. Weir, Henry Sanford, and Charles Steele, Trustee, doing business as Adams Express Company, an unincorporated association, do appear here within one month after the date of the first publication hereof and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this suit.

Teste:
J. G. TILTON, Clerk.
Price, Osenton & McPeake, L. M. McClintic, p. q.

Do You Pay Your Bills by Check?

And thus have a record of each and every amount expended together with a receipt for the amount paid. If not, you need a checking account with this bank. It is the safest way, the most convenient and satisfactory method of transacting all business payments.

We will be pleased to have you make this bank your place of deposit.

Bank of Marlinton
MARLINTON, W. Va.